The embodiment of FIGURE 1 includes further measures to rapidly conduct bubbles in the main compartment to the secondary compartment and keep them trapped there. It can be seen that the upper surface 92 of the main compartment is sloped upward toward the center of the compartment where the bubble trap tube is located. Thus, bubbles developing in the main compartment 72 will tend to float to the upper surface 92 of the compartment, then upward along the upper surface until reaching and floating up through the bubble trap tube. The upper surface 94 of the secondary compartment is seen to slope upward from the center of the compartment above the bubble trap tube to the periphery of the compartment. Thus, bubbles floating up through the bubble trap tube and to the upper surface 94 of the secondary compartment will then continue to travel upward along the upper surface 94 until reaching the outer periphery 91 of the compartment 74. The bubbles will then tend to stay at the corners 91 of the secondary compartment, the highest point to which they can travel. If the probe is then inverted, the bubbles will tend to float up and to the periphery 95 of the surface 96 of the secondary compartment, which is the upper surface of the secondary compartment when the probe is inverted from the orientation shown in FIGURE 1. It is seen that this surface 96 is also sloped upward from the center to the periphery of the compartment when the probe is in the inverted position, further aiding to conduct bubbles to the periphery 95 of the compartment 74. This sloping of the internal walls of the compartments conducts bubbles to locations in the secondary compartment 74 from which they are unlikely to be able to travel back to the main compartment 72.